BENTON. - - MISSOURI

HUMAN SELFISHNESS. We go our way in life too much alone;
We hold ourselves too far from all our kind
Too often we are dead to sigh and mean;
Too often to the weak and helpless blind;
Too often where distress and want abide,
We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth, and worn By footsteps passing idly all the day. Where lie the bruised ones that faint an

mourn

Is seldom more than an untrodden way.

Our selfish hearts are for our feet the guideThey lead us by upon the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to pour Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones; To take the smitten and the sick and sore, And bear them where a stream of blessi

runs. Instead we look about—the way is wide, And so we pass upon the other side

Oh, friends and brothers, gliding down years. Humanity is calling each and all

In tender accents, born of grief and tears; I pray you, listen to the thrilling call.
You cannot, in your cold and selfish pride.
Pass guiltlessly by on the other side.
—Buffalo News.

OUR JACK TARS.

Something About the Early Wars in Which They Fought.

The American navy has a splendid oattle record in the early wars of our country. From a recent history of the lay, A. M., a book reviewer gains the following interesting facts:

Our people come honestly by their aptitude for the sea through English. Dutch and Frenchancestry, while even Spanish and Portuguese strains were not wanting, particularly, as Mr. Maclay notes, in Maine, a great state of shipbuilders and mariners; and Italian and Scandinavian admixtures also came duly. Within twelve years after the Pilgrims landed a hundred-ton craft was launched in Massachusetts. and in the following year one double that size. By 1676 Massachusetts alone had built seven hundred and thirty vessels of from six tons to two hundred and fifty, while in 1718 she employed four hundred and ninety-two vessels hundred and six tons, and thirty-four exploits of buccaneers under men like Kidd and Bellamy caused merchant crews to be trained in the use of firearms, while the whalers had their ad-France in Canada, including two captures of Port Royal and the reduction of Louisburg, gave the colonists a taste of naval warfare, and all these experiences served to prepare them for duties afloat when congress, at the outbreak of the revolution, resolved to have a navy. The construction of five ships of thirty-two guns, five of twenty-eight and three of twenty-four was ordered at the close of 1775, and the same year fourteen merchant vessels, suitable for cruisers, were purchased. Our first naval commander was old Capt. Ezek Hopkins, whose flagship, the Alfred, was one of the eight cruisers collected as a squadron at Philadel-

Early in January, 1776, he boarded her, and then, at a signal by Capt. Dud- of bombardments of Tripoli, together rating of our navy by the British. ley Saltonstall, First Lieut, John Jones hoisted the first flag ever raised on an with the Tripolitan gunboats. A sad American man-of-war-a yellow silk flag, embellished with a pine tree and a rattlesnake and the motto: "Don't Richard Somers, Henry Wadsworth and tread on me." Capt. Hopkins sailed to the Bahamas, where a landing party. under Capt. Nicholas of the marinesfor as early as November 9, 1775, congress had ordered the raising of two battalions of marines-captured a fort at New Providence with nearly eighty and Eaton himself, picking twelve guns. Afterward the squadron fell in the twenty-gun ship Glasgow, which, however, handled the American vessels roughly and made her es-

It would be a long story to recount the exploits of our young navy during floated over a fortress of the Old this war. In 1778 we had fourteen ships, earrying two hundred and thirty-two guns, but the British had eighty-nine ships on the North American coast, with two thousand five hundred and seventy-six guns, so that, as may be imagined, French naval cooperation was much prized. But the noteworthy naval feature of the war was the energy of the American privateers. These and boat flotillas from land captured in all sixteen English ernisers, mounting two hundred and twenty-six guns, and while the total and captures, was twenty-four vessels, with four hundred and seventy guns, that of the British, according to Mr. Maclay, was one hundred and two war vessels, with two thousand six hundred and twenty-two guns, and about "eight hundred vessels of all kinds were captured from the English by American cruisers, privateers and by

private enterprise."

A Mr. Woodbridge testified to the dollars. Mr. Creighton put the estisurance rates had been doubled. Mr. work of the navy of the revolution the supplying of munitions of war and the capture of probably twelve thousand prisoners, including about five hundred English soldiers. Besides Ezek Hopkins, the well-known commanders included Barry, Manly, McNeil and Hinman, but the hero whose fame eclipsed all others was John Paul Jones. His capture of the Drake, his raids upon the shipping of Whitehaven, and his immortal exploit in the Duc de Duras -whose name he changed in honor of Dr. Franklin to Bonhomme Richardwhen he destroyed the Serapis, off Fiamborough, make up one of the best

passages of this book. The war with France was the second great contest of our navy. Before it broke out the demand by the Dey of Algiers of a tribute like that which was paid by the powers of Europe had nulated congress to authorize the building of three forty-four gun and three thirty-six gun frigates. It is interesting to find that even in those days our constructors aimed to build hundred years ago, April 1, 1794, the American war this time last year secretary of war declared that these would have been treated as a madman frigates "separately would be superior | or a traitor." Then, adding that it of him at all. - Somerville Journal

to any European frigate of the usual had been expected that in seven dimension; that if assailed by numbers they would always be able to lead from the seas and her little nav, anniahead"-in other words, that they would surpass other ships of their class, both in speed and battery power. Three of them had been built-the others being abandoned-when the seizures by the French not only of British vessels in American waters, Essex, too, under Porter, after a rebut even of American merchantmen, brought on war. Vessels were hurridly procured from various sources, and the Delaware seized the French privateer Croyable, which was afterward recaptured by the Insurgente. The Sans Parell, the Jaloux, and other French privateers were subsequently

The most famous duel of the war was the one in which the Constella- Hornet, and the Wasp, under Master tion, under Truxton, captured the Insurgente, of forty guns, throwing Frolic. The Argus, however, was seven hundred and ninety-one pounds, beaten by the British Pelican, and the against our frigate's forty-eight guns, with eight hundred and forty-eight pounds. The Insurgente lost seventy cilled and wounded, and the Constellation but five. Superior armament and superior gunnery even at that early date distinguished our war ships. Afterward the Constellation longs to the period covered by this had a sharp conflict with the Venvolume. geance, which escaped after a battle Mr. Maclay rightly says that the of five hours, in which she lost one

Constellation's thirty-nine. The cap-ture of the Derceau by Capt. Little, in the Boston, was another notable event. After two and a half years the war was ended early in 1801. Eightyfour armed French vessels, nearly all with." But after the loss of two frigprivateers, mounting over five hun- ates the London Times declared "our dred guns, had been captured, most of navy, prepared by Edgar Stanton Mac- them by our government cruisers. The French had captured no vessel except merchantmen and their own Croyable, rechristened the Retaliation. Meanwhile our exports under the protection of the war ships increased from fifty-seven million dollars in 1797 to \$78,665528 in 1799, so that it "paid"

hundred and sixty killed and wounded,

or nearly half her crew, against the

to build up the navy. Many persons can still remember the copper coin, or rather uncurrent token, which bore the legend: "Millions for Defense, Not One Cent for Tribute.' That sentiment goes back nearly a century, to the time when our country, after yielding, at first, to the European custom of paying tribute to the Barbary powers, broke away from it. The bashaw of Tripoli, on learning that his neighbors received larger tributes than aggregating twenty-five thousand four he, demanded more, and, on being refused, in June, 1801, declared hundred and ninety-three seamen. The against the United States. Capt Richard Dale had then already been sent out to the Mediterranean with a squadron, and reinforcements followed. The Enterprise began operations by capturventures in distant regions. Wars with ing a polacre of fourteen guns after an action in which the Tripolitans had twenty killed and thirty wounded out of a crew of eighty.

Boat attacks on the enemy followed,

but a great disaster occurred when the

Philadelphia, while chasing a xebec. grounded, and was compelled to surrender with all her officers and crew. However, her commander, Capt. Bainbridge, in a letter written with lemon juice, which on being held to the fire became legible, suggested to Capt. Preble the plan of destroying the Philadelphia at her anchorage. This feat was splendidly accomplished by a picked orce under Lieut. Decatur, after boarding the vessel and clearing her of the Turks who guarded her. The capture of a felucea followed, and then a series less trace it, first to the fatal underrith desperate hand-to-hand but heroic incident was the blowing up of the ketch Intrepid, in which Joseph Israel, three brave young officers, perished with their men while endeavoring to destroy the enemy's flotilla. Finally, the brother and rival of the bashaw was induced by our consul. Eaton, to take up arms against him, hundred men from a rabble of many thousands, and reinforcing them with a body of marines, captured Derne, three of our vessels meanwhile silencing the shore batteries. Then, for the first time, the flag of the United States World. About five weeks later the bashaw signed a treaty by which he relinquished all claims to a tribute and agreed to release our captive countrymen for sixty thousand dollars. This was in June, 1805, and thus after four years the war ended in throwing the Constitution as an all-round fine off an ignoble yoke of piratical states. while our young navy had gained

The war of 1812 brings us to a more familiar story, opening with the did not have, chain and bar shot, and causes of the conflict, the affair of the continental loss, including both wrecks | Chesapeake and the Leopard, and that | Such improvements they afterwards of the president and the Little Belt, and then depicts the capture of the Alert by Porter in the Essex, and the famous race in which the Constitution showed her heels to Broke's squadron. Very soon, too, we get a spirited account of the brilliant victory of the Constitution over the Guerriere. Mr. Maclay tells us that three times Lieut Morris asked Capt. Hull if he should return the enemy's fire, which had house of lords that up to February 6, made havoe in the American frigate, 1778, five hundred and fifty-nine ships and three times received Capt. Hull's had been captured or destroyed by calm "Not yet, sir." But when the de-American privateers, exclusive of those | sired position was gained, off the ene retaken and restored, and that their my's port quarter, the order came and value was estimated, with their car- a terrific broadside crashed into the goes, etc., at more than nine million Guerriere. At the end of forty minutes she was a wreck. Mr. Maclay says mate at eleven million dollars, and in- that Hull and the gallant Dacres had often exchanged visits before the war Maclay further includes in the good and that Dacres once bet him a hat on the result of a fight between their respective vessels, so that when Dacres surrendered his sword Hull politely refused it, but added, playfully: "I'll trouble you for that hat." The story is good enough to be true. They re

daring.

The second great frigate conquered was the Macedonian, which surrendered to the United States, commanded by Decatur, after a sanguinary battle, in which she lost one hundred and four, killed and wounded, out of a crew of two hundred and ninety-sev-When the Java, after a third great battle, in which she was so riddled that she had to be blown up, surrendered to the Constitution, then under Bainbridge, the London Times emitted a prolonged wail. Lloyd's list, it said, "contains notices of upward of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months by the Americans. Five hundred merchantmen and three frigates! Can these state ments be true? Can the English peo days our constructors aimed to build ple hear them unmoved? Anyone the best ships in the world. Just a who had predicted such a result of an

mained excellent friends after the war.

months America's flag would be swept hilated, it said: "Yet down to this moment not a single American frigate has struck her flag." However, a change came when the Chesapeake, under brave Lawrence, surrendered to the Shannon, under Broke, while the markably bold cruise n the Pacific, was overwhelmed by a pair of antagonists, the Phœbe and the Cherub. But she had meanwhile captured four thousand tons of British shipping and had dealt a heavy blow to British com-

merce. The American sloops did their part as brilliantly as the frigates. The Peacock was sunk in action by Lawrence's Commandant Jones, cut to pieces the Viper and the Vixen fell into the hands of big frigates without resistance. But the Enterprise, under Lieut, Burrowa, who, like his opponent, was killed in the action, gained a fine victory for America over the Boxer. Perry's magnificent triumph on Lake Erie also be-

paval part of the war of 1812 was a hard blow to British pride, and the harder because America's laurels were won by a force which England had ridiculed. The London Statesman of June 10, 1812, had declared that "America certainly cannot pretend to wage war with us. She has no pavy to do it sea spell is broken." To appreciate what our young navy really did we must note that at the beginning of 1813 the British navy was "in the zenith of its glory. It had matched its strength against the combined navies of the greatest maritime nations of the world, and had come off a victor. In two hundred actions between single ships it had been defeated but five times, and on those occasions the British ship is admitted to be of inferior force. But in two and a half years of naval war with the United States, British commerce was almost annihilated, and in eighteen naval engagements the royal navy sustained fifteen defeats." Over fifteen hundred English vessels and more than twenty thousand seamen, says our author, were captured in this

The disparity in losses was another surprise to the British. At Trafalgar, Nelson's flagship, Victory, lost fiftyseven killed and one hundred and two wounded, out of six hundred men and boys: but the Java lost sixty killed and one hundred and one wounded out of four hundred and twenty-six, and our Constitution had only nine killed and twenty-five wounded. In the great fight off Camperdown, the seventy-fourgun ship Monarch, which lost most heavily of all on the British side, had thirty-six killed and one hundred wounded out of five hundred and ninety-three, whereas, in the eighteenminute battle between the eighteengun sloops Wasp and Reindeer, the English lost twenty-five killed and forty-two wounded, and the Frolic, in her battle with the Wasp, had fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded out of one hundred and ten, the American losing only five killed and five wounded.

In easting about for the reason of the American successes we must doubterations to beating others against odds that they forgot that it was a different matter to attack, in the same way, men of their own scafaring race. who not only built magnificent ships, but who armed them more heavily in proportion to tonnage, and manned them with crews obtained by free enlistment, not by impressment. Sir Howard Douglas admits how much the British commanders, "who had long been accustomed to contemn all maneuvering," learned from the splendid battle tactics of American sailors like Hull. But perhaps the greatest cause of the American successes was a superiority in gunnery, obtained by constant practice, such as few British ships undertook. The London Times, commenting on the action of the Enterprise and Boxer, said "the fact seems to be but too clearly estimated that the Americans have some superior modes of firing." The praise given to ship by British officers was as hearty as that which Vice Admiral Hopkins great prestige by brilliant deeds of recently gave to our New York. The British also found the Americans using fine sheet-lead cartridges, which they a new kind of grape shot and canister.

adopted.-Chicago Army Magazine.

Boys Quicker Than Girls. Dr. J. A. Gilbert, of the Yale psychological laboratory, has completed some tests regarding the mental and physical developments of the pupils of the New Haven public school. Many of the tests are entirely new. The tests were made on 1,200 boys and girls, varying from 6 to 17 years of age. He has made a series of charts which show that boys are more sensitive to weight discrimination; that girls can tell the difference in color shades better than boys, and that boys think quicker than the other sex. Altogether the charts show that the boys are more susceptible to suggestion than girls. The charts show also that both boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 14 years are not so bright, quick or strong in proportion, nor do they develop as fast as they do before and after those years. The object of the test is to enable teachers to better understand

the mental requirements of the pupils. Troublesome Door Bells. Half the time when an electric door bell will not ring, its owner can get over the difficulty by shaking the glass jars or by adding a little water to them. When the jars are placed in a warm corner of the kitchen, which sometimes happens, there is too much evaporation and the fluid gets too low to complete the connection and start the bell. Unless the apparatus has been in use for a long time this can be generally remedied by adding a tumblerful of water to each jar and gently shaking the mixture. This is a condition of affairs which is especially indicated when a bell will ring when a button is first pushed in, but ceases al-

A Tip for the Egotist. If every man could know what other people are thinking of him all the time he would find out that the greater part of the time they are not thinking

most immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-Switzerland yields cheese, butter, condensed milk, clocks and watches. -He can never speak well who knows not how to hold his peace.-Plu-

tarch. -The sexes were made for each other and only in the wise and loving union of the two is the fullness of health and duty and happiness to be erpected .-

-Customer-"Is this a hair tonic that vou know well or-" Clerk-Well, I should think so. It's been on the shelves here for the last ten years without ever being disturbed."-Inter Ocean.

-In Parvenudom. - Sculptor - "I should think you would like a marble bust of your husband." Mrs. P .- "I think not: the three-nights-a-week kind is enough for me."—Detroit Free Press.

Of the presidents of the United
States eight have been of Welsh descent-John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and John Quincy Adams. -Catharine Parr, the lady who had

the singular good fortune to become the widow of Henry VIII., would have been in luck if she had remained a widow. She married Sir Thomas Sevmour, with whom she lived very unhappily, and finally died under suspicion

-The Hydrographic office has issued a report concerning wrecks and derelicts. It is estimated that the average period of drift is thirty days, but notice is called to the case of the three-masted schooner Fannie E. Woolston, abandoned October 15, 1891, and last seen on February 20, 1894, a period of 850 days, during which she drifted 7,025 miles. the longest track of the kind on record.

Benry II., ruled France with absolute power for many years during the nomnal reigns of her sons, Francis II. and Charles IX. It was under her auspices that the massacre of St. Bartholomew days she perceived the evil consequences of her policy in regard both to the change.

-One of the most famous widows of antiquity was Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus. During the lifetime of his campaigns and shared his dangers. Suspecting that her husband had been poisoned, she had his presumed murderer assassinated, and was herself soon after treated with such indignity by Tiberius that she was driven to despair and starved herself to death.

-An old Scotch lady who had no relish for modern church music was expressing her dislike to the singing of an anthem in her own church one day, when a neighbor said: "Why, that is a very old anthem! David sang that anthem to Saul." To this the old lady replied. "Weel, weel! I noo for the first time understan' why Saul threw his javelin at Dav'd when the lad sang for him."-Presbyterian.

-Lady Huntingdon, the illustrious patron of the Methodists, was a widow of forty-five years. She lived to be 90 years old, and retained the vigor of m'ddle life almost to the end. Her benevoleness were innumerable, and she founded a number of chapels and c'i ols for the Methodists. Not long before her death it was estimated that from a moderate income she had expended over £100,000 in public and private charity.

-Some one who understands human nature has written the following: Mother-"I wish you would rake up the dead leaves in the yard." Small Sammy -"I've got a sprain in my wrist, an' the rheumatism in my back, an' growing pains in my right leg. an'-on cramps in my left one, an' headache an' toothache." Mother-"After you have raked the leaves into a pile, yer may set it on fire and jump over it.

Sammy-"Whooped where's the rake?" -The Carlisle (Pa.) Gas and Water Company recently asked for an injunetion restraining the Carlisle Traction Company from laying its tracks above the water mains because of electrolysis. The case was argued May 2, and Judge Sadler said, as it is an important issue that involves millions of dollars worth of property throughout the country, it must be fully investigated. The ca e was continued so that the

ra Iway company may take testimony. -English collars have somewhat lost popularity in New York. It is not many years since collars of English were usually offered to a man when he asked for the best; but some of the houses where this was the case no longer keep such goods in stock. One dealer in men's furnishing goods gave as excuse for the change that English collars are too heavy for summer wear, and added that buyers sometimes complained that such collars shrank in the washing.

-It was not until July 1, 1847, that the adhesive stamp was issued in this country. May 3 of that year an act of congress was approved, and stamps of the denomination of five and ten cents were issued. The five-cent stamp bore the portrait of Franklin, and the tencent stamp the likeness of Washington. In each case the picture was enclosed in a rectangular frame. In 1851 the postage rates were reduced, and three new stamps, one, three and twelve cents, were issued. Then came a twenty-two-cent stamp and later on a thirty-

cent stamp. -Some unpleasant appearing statis ties have just been issued by the French government. Explanations of the figures may come later to tone down the evil impression, or explain it away. In 1885 about 57,000 hectolitres of absinthe were retailed in France: in 1892 over 126,000 hectolitres were similarly sold, and there has been a marked increase in the consumption of all other alco holic drinks in the republic. Between 1861 and 1865 the average annual number of condemnations by the law courts was 86,000; in 1885 it had risen to 127,000. Increase of population had little to do with the increase of figures, for in recent years the excess of births over deaths in the country had varied from 10,000 to nearly 40,000 a year.

Muskrats as Household Pets Mrs. Sarah Howard, of Houlton, has two queer pets-a couple of muskrats that came up the drain into her cellar and thence even into her kitchen. They have now got so tame that they eat out of the cat's saucer and show no fear of that individual, who on her part does not deign to notice them, though her kittens sometimes cuff the rats. One day they got straw and pieces off the broom and made a nest under the cupboard. They will come close to one board. They will come close to one's chair and smell one's hand when reached down to them. When eating milk they sit beside the saucer, thrust both paws into the milk, and then lap it from their paws, sometimes taking a half hour to consume a small faucer of milk—Lewiston Journal.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-"You cannot judge a man by the umbrella he carries." "Why not?" Because the chances are it belongs to somebody else."

-Business Man (hurriedly)-"What do you want to get me to the Grand Central in five minutes?" Cabman thoughtfully)-"A new horse."-N. Y. Weekly.

-Admiral Stump-"Miss Swiftly looks like a very trim craft under the gas." Mr. Civilian-"O, yes; she is one of those ships that pass in the night, don't you know."-Toronto Mail.

-Punne-"I proposed at the meeting that a penny collection be taken up. Dunne-"How was the proposition received?" Punne-"A murmur of a cent rose from all parts of the house."-Detroit Free Press.

-Uncle-"Now, Robbie, if I gave you twenty cents and Ned promised you ten more how much would you have?" Robbie—"Twenty cents." Uncle—"How can that be?" Robbie— Cause Ned wouldn't pay his."-Inter Ocean.

- 'Did you have music at the Blank's reception?" "Yes, one young lady sang 'Dalsy Bell' three times in success sion, and every one enjoyed it." could they?" "It kept Blank from tell ing all his stories over again."-Inter Ocean. -A little American boy, who has a

German governess, was taught by her a German evening prayer. When he went to bed he folded his hands and repeated the prayer, adding after the 'Amen." in a reverential tone, the explanatory words: "Das ist Deutsch, lieber Gott."

-One ob de average man's greater mistakes," said Uncle Eben, "am payin" -Catherine de Medici, widow of too much tention ter de mistakes dat comes undah 'is notice in uddah people. Dah ain' no sense in gittin' ober an' pullin' up de weeds in anuddah man's gyahden."—Washington Star.

-Mamma-"What is the matter? was planned and executed. In her last | Little Jack-"Me an' sister was playin keep house, an' I was the papa an' she was the governess, an she told me to people and the nobility, and advised a kiss her, an when I did she slapped me hard-boo, hoo! I didn't know that was in the game." Mamma (thoughtfully)

"Neither-did-1."-Pearson's Weekly -A little girl who had a fondness for her husband she attended him in all long words was one day playing school with her dolls. She was speaking quite emphatically, when her mother My dear, do not speak so loud; it is better to speak gently," "Yes, mamma, but you see I wish to make a deep indentation on my scholars."-Youth's Companion.

INHABITED THATCH.

Cobras in a Deserted Indian Bungalow as

The town of Bhangalpore, in India, lies in a low, moist valley. There the conservator of forests took up his resilence when he was reporting on the state of some woods in Bengal. He found the bangalow in a very dilapidated condition. The "chut"-a whitewashed ceiling cloth stretched horizontally at the height of the walls, and hiding unseemly beams and rafterswas full of holes. So also was the thatch, as he knew from the patches of blue sky to be seen here and there.

I sent for the owner of the house, and ordered him to make the building thoroughly inhabitable.

"Sir." he replied, "it is the dry season. You only want the house for a month or so, and during that time there will not be a drop of rain. What need Is there for repairs?"

He was plausible, but still I insisted on having the place put to rights. The next day when I reached the bungalow I found four or five that chers and some servents loltering outside, but not a hand's turn of work had been done. Moreover, it was evident that they had not the slightest intention of beginning, for one of the thatchers appreached me with joined hands and

"You may hang me if you like, sahib, but I cannot work at that house "Why, what is the matter with it?" I asked, wonderingly.

"Come and see. Calling the other workmen, who had tied their hooked iron tools to the extremities of long bamboos, we appropehed the house, and then, standing by the doorways, began cautiously and apprehensively to pull down the chut. or celling cloth.

The sight that met our eyes absolutebeggared description. The whole roof, thatch, rafters and beams, seemed literally alive with cobras. They swarmed in bundreds; hooded crests and angry heads hissed at us from every nook and corner. On examining the house further we found that the walls, made of sun-dried bricks, were com-pletely honeye mbed with holes and nake channels; and it was evider t that the cobras had used the spot for years as a sort of nursery for bringing up their young. I am glad to add that, next day, the bungalow was burned to the ground .- Youth's Companion.

HE WAS A MILLIONAIRE,

And Uncle Ezry and Aunt Susan Knew Just What Millions Were.

Uncle Ezry and his wife, Susan, were in town one day from the plantation seeing the sights. As they stood on a street corner a fine looking, elegantly attired, well-fed man drove by in a handsome carriage.

"Golly!" exclaimed the old woman; who's dat?" The old man didn't know and his wife sent him to a policerran near by to learn.

"Who am dat genman, boss?" he iuquired of the officer "He's a millionaire," replied the po-

'What am dat, boss?" "That's a man who has several mil-

liceman.

Uncle Ezry thanked him and went back to Susan. "Well," she inquired, "who am de gemman?"

"He am a millionaire." "Wha's dat?" "Dat's a gemman what has sev'Ll millions."

Uncle Ezry had forgotten to ask the

'And what am millions?"

policeman this question, and he was thrown out of his reckoning by it, but he began to think. "Why, chile," he said after a moment or two, as his face brightened, "doan you know what dem is? Jes' look at

de fine keep ob de gemman, an' you

ain't gwineter be axin no questi'ns like dat, sho'." "Fo' de Lawd!" she burst out, with the rich spontaneous laugh of her race. "Co'se I knows. It sutney am watermillions."-Detroit Free Press.

Manners Had Departed. Little Johnny-Whoop! The girl as gone away. Little Ethel-What of it?

Little Johnny-Now we won't have to leave any cake for manners, Good

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

-Rusk Pudding.-Heat dry, stale oread in the oven until hard, then roll fine and soak in milk until swollen, afterwards adding sugar and a couple of well-beaten eggs, a pinch of salt and baking. Chopped sweet apples are an addition. Eat with milk or cream and

sugar.—Orange Judd Farmer. -Baked Codfish.-Scald the fish; shred it very fine. Boil some potatoes; while hot put in a large lump of butter: mash them thoroughly, mix potatoes and fish together, and beat to a cream with a wooden spoon. Put the mixture into a pudding dish, butter the top and bake until nicely browned. Use onethird more potatoes than fish.-Boston

-- Pickled Cherries .- Put cherries into jar and pour over them as much hot vinegar and sugar as will cover them. To each gallon of vinegar allow four pounds of sugar. It should be boiled, kimmed, and while hot poured over the fruit. Let stand a week: pour off the vinegar and boil as before; pour hot over the cherries a second time. As soon as cold, seed closely.-House-

-Buried Salmon.-As soom as the salmon is caught, open it and cut out the spinal column. Wash it in clean water and dry on a clean towel. Rub the fish on the meat side with a tablespoonful of sugar, and on both sides with some fine salt. Place it with some dill in a large clean stone jar, and turn it daily for two or three days, when it is ready to eat, either as it is or broiled, Dill always improves the taste of salmon.—Harper's Bazar.

-Citron Cakes. -One pound of powdered sugar, one pound of sifted flour mixed with one teaspoonful of baking powder, six whole eggs or the yolks rom the preceding recipe, with two eggs mixed with a little milk, will do as well), four ounces each of citron and orange peel cut in small pieces. the eggs and sugar for a quarter of an hour, add the other ingredients and bake in small cakes on buttered pans Perhaps it may be necessary to add a little flour.-Good Housekeeping.

-Wilted Lettuce.-Place in a vegetable dish. lettuce that has been very carefully picked and washed, each load by itself, to remove all insects. Cut across the dish several times, and sprinkle with salt. Fry a slice of fa ham until brown: remove meat: her the grease until very hot; add one cup of good vinegar, and pour it boiling he over the lettuce. Be certain to have the fat so hot that when the vinegar poured in it will boll immediately. Add half cup or a cup of vinegar, according to the strength of vinegar and quantity

of lettuce.-Farm, Field and Fireside -Celery Soup. -Cook two small head of celery (from which the green leave have been removed; for forty-five min utes in a quart of water in which a chicken or leg of yeal has been boiled. Boil a pint of milk, half an onion and a sprig of parsley together. Mix two even tablespoonfuls of flour with four tablespoonfuls of cold milk and add to bolling milk; cook ten minutes. Mash celery in the water in which it has been cooked and stir into beiling milk; adtwo tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Stra'r and serve at once. A empful of evenin added just after the soup is put in to the tursen is

Chicago's Natural Obstacles. Foundations for large Chicag | build | lever downward, the fleece can be ings are constructed in a poculiar manner owing to the nature of the material underlying the city. The site was and tie. The knots will pass back originally a wild rice swamp, which has been gradually filled in until the streets are now at an average elevation of about 14 feet above the water level of the lake. All large cities have an artificial top stratum, but Chicago is unfortunate in having below the artificial filling and the thin natural tor layer of earth a jelly-like mass of clay of very variable depth. The sustaining power of this clay is only from 2.500 to 4,000 pounds a square foot, and on this account it has been customary until recently for the architects of high buildings to support them by sprending floors of concrete and steel beams under each wall and column. Even with such web-footed foundations, build ings sometimes settled unevenly, producing cracks and endangering the lives of their occupants, the great Board of Trade building being path apthe most noteworthy instance of this, Recently some of the largest buildings have been provided with deep pile foundations, reaching entirely through the jelly stratum into the firm, hard elay below. The Stock Exchange building now going up is an example. It is 110 feet, 4 inches

measured on the building line, although the foundations are extended beyond these limits in order to support the walls. The piles used were 50 feet ong and driven in clusters about a feet ipart. A steam hammer was employed · drive them, which weighed 8 40 sounds and was provided with a 4,400 pound tup, or striking part, having a stroke of 31, feet. With this hammer 728 piles were driven in one month each pile being so spaced as to support a weight of at least thirty tons. Tim bers 12 inches square were laid across the foundation on top of the ples and covered with a grillage of similar timers running at right angles to the first set. On these a concrete and steel beam base was made for each column or wall, the total amount of sted required being about 125 tons. On one ide the foundations joined those of the "Herald" building, and as piles could not be driven here there walls caarried by wells from 5 to 6 feet 4 inches in diameter, filled with concrete. These were excivated down to the hard clay substratum by means of a creular sheathing of on't stay s he displacby steel rings. When t'e concert. hardened these wells become equivalent to piers such as upport bring a the only difference being the ramider diameter a proportion to ther 1 g The cost of such foundations is state to be about the same as that of the wide-spreading concrete and steel type which has been so long in use, whilthey take up but very little room abov. the floor level of the basement, in which respect they differ again from

wide and 180 feet, 9 inches long,

recent buildings built on them are the new Illinois Central station, the Art Institute, and the Medina Temple .-Chicago Record. Rather Vague.

the spread foundation. Their use

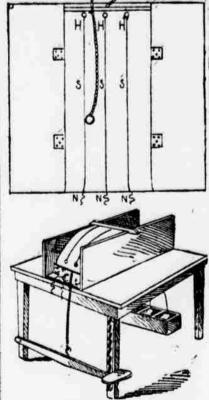
gradually increasing and among th

Passenger- How far can I go on this train? Conductor (politely)-From one end of it to the other -Detroit Free Press

FARM AND GARDEN.

BOX FOR TYING WOOL. How to Put It Together and Dire

for Its Use. E. E. Kaufman, Fargo, N. D., presents in the Orange Judd Farmer an excellent device for tying wool, a good representation of which is given in the illustration. It is somewhat similar to one described and illustrated several weeks ago. In this we have the flat surface three feet square which may be loosely placed upon an ordinary table. However, it will probably be found more satisfactory if a special table is constructed using the box for



BOX FOR TYING WOOL.

the top. In either case the table must be provided with a foot lever as shown in the lower cut. The middle board is solid and the outer ones fastened to it by means of hinges. The outer boards must be free so that they can be raised to a vertical position. The middle board is covered with a strip of leather one foot wide which is firmly fastened at one end of the board. A strip of iron is riveted across the other end of the leather to the middle of which a light chain is attached. Just inside the strip of iron are three holes in the leather indicated by H. H. H. in the upper cut. S. S. S. are grooves made in the leather for holding the twine in place. To prevent waste of string use three separate balls of twine, which can be kept in a box underneath the table. Draw the twine up through the holes H. H. H. place it in the grooves S. S. S. and fasten in the notches N. N. N. at the front end of the table. Spread out the fleece and turn up the side leaves and fasten them with the hard wood hook. Now take up the loose a great improvement - farm and Fire end of the leather and turn it toward the front of the box rolling the fleece at the same time. Pass the end of LAYING THE FOUNDATION. the chain over the front of the table How Architects Have Overcome One on and hook it to the foot lever as shown in the lower cut. By pushing the foot rolled tightly. Bring the ends of the twine through the holes in the leather through the holes. Turn back the leather, drop the side leaves, replace the twine and the box is ready for another fleece. This form of box is somewhat expensive, and difficult to construct, but it has the advantage of rolling the fleece tightly and keeping it compressed until tied. A fleece that is not parted in shearing will, when tied in one of these boxes, present a white, fluffy surface and be more attractive to the buyer than if loosely rolled up on the ground or floor and tied with common twine. Fleeces thus bound occupy less space and are more easily handled.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

DUCK eggs, when hatching, require less moisture than do the eggs of hens. Ir strong chicks are desired, see to it that the eggs are from healthy stock that has not been overfed.

HARD-SHELLED eggs produce the most vigorous chicks. Those from soft shells are apt to be weakly. THERE is more profit in raising geese

than chickens, and it is surprising that progressive farmers do not go in for them more. SEE to it that the setting hens have

fresh water and plenty of fattening food, and do not neglect the supply of gravel and the dust bath. WHEN shipping poultry see to it that

the coops are large enough to permit the fowls to stand up and strong enough to endure rough handling. ONLY those chickens which are in-

tended for early marketing should be pushed. With the others it is only desirable to maintain a thrifty growth. Eggs with dark yolks are much richer and more nutritious than those with pale yolks. The color of the shell is no indication of the richness of

the egg. DURING the first six weeks chicks of the different breeds weigh pretty nearly the same. After that time, though, there is a steady and continuous gain on the part of the large

breeds. Ir you would make a success of the poultry business, start only with a very few, and increase as you gain experience. It is the ignorant ones who start in on a large scale who make a failure of the business. In no other branch is it more necessary to "go

slow." Specific for the Horn Fly.

Cut This Out-The following specific has been used recently to relieve cattle from the ravages of the horn-fly, with highly satisfactory results. Judge DeCamp, of Allen, Kan., tried it last year, and was so highly pleased that he wants the general public to get the benefit of it. We furnish it to our readers, as he compounded it: Take ten gallons of cottonseed oil or any kind of lubricating oil; one pound of car-bolic acid; two gallons of pine tar; two pounds of sulphur; two pounds of cop-peras; boil for an hour, stirring well. Apply with whitewash brush to hor head, in groin and all affected par and renew as it wears or wa Larger or small quantities can

by observing the proportions as ab